

76727. SORGHUM VULGARE Pers. Poaceae. Sorghum.

From Rae Bareilly, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by Dr. S. S. Nehru, deputy commissioner, through C. R. Ball, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 14, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

76728 to 76731.

From Elstree, Herts, England. Seeds presented by Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Received April 16, 1928.

76728. CARMICHAELIA FLAGELLIFORMIS Colenso. Fabaceae.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76562.

76729. COTONEASTER ACUMINATA Lindl. Malaceae.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76571.

76730. COTONEASTER ALDENHAMENSIS Hort. Malaceae.

76731. PYRACANTHA CRENULATA RODGERSIANA A. B. Jacks. Malaceae. Firethorn.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76593.

76732. CHAETOSPERMUM GLUTINOSA (Blanco) Swingle. Rutaceae. Tabog.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Seeds presented by Dr. Gonzalo M. Fortun, director, agricultural experiment station. Received April 18, 1928.

A small spiny Philippine tree with trifoliate leaves, small clusters of rather large white flowers, and oblong hard-shelled fruits. This tree is being tested as a stock for commercial citrus fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 40550.

76733. VITIS AMURENSIS Rupr. Vitaceae. Amur grape.

From Mefun, Manchuria. Cuttings collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 23, 1925. Numbered April, 1928.

¶No. 4733. November 12, 1925. A wild grape with large bunches of purple, acid berries about the size of a marrowfat pea. They are eaten fresh and also made into wine. This variety is hardy in the mountains of this region.

For previous introduction see No. 69895.

76734. SALVIA sp. Menthaceae. Sage.

From Huautla de Jimenez, Oaxaca, Mexico. Seeds presented by C. M. Holmes. Received April 19, 1928.

A local variety growing at an altitude above 4,000 feet, with very attractive gentian or even darker blue flowers of good size.

76735 to 76745.

From Harbin, Manchuria. Seeds presented by A. A. Rachkowsky, Manchurian Research Society. Received April 17, 1928.

76735. BETULA JAPONICA MANDSHURICA (Regel) Winkl. Betulaceae. Birch.

A white-barked Manchurian tree up to 80 feet high, with the leaves often broadly wedge-shaped at the base.

For previous introduction see No. 44382.

76735 to 76745—Continued.

76736. JUGLANS MANDSHURICA Maxim. Juglandaceae. Walnut.

A variety grown locally.

For previous introduction see No. 71257.

76737. LILIUM DAURICUM Ker. Liliaceae. Candlestick lily.

A Manchurian species with a stem about 3 feet high bearing horizontal leaves 3 to 5 inches long and terminal clusters of one to five cup-shaped flowers 5 inches across, which are orange-red spotted with purplish black and tinged with yellow inside.

For previous introduction see No. 75678.

76738. LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM Fisch. Liliaceae. Coral lily.

A Siberian species with a slender stem 1 to 2 feet high, 40 to 60 linear light-yellow green leaves 1 to 2 inches long, and terminal clusters of 1 to 15 small nodding turkscap lilies, of the most brilliant sealing-wax red.

For previous introduction see No. 64773.

76739 to 76744. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.

76739. PRUNUS GLANDULOSA Thunb. Flowering almond.

A Chinese shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with lanceolate to ovate leaves, pink or white flowers, and red fruits which make excellent preserves.

For previous introduction see No. 69098.

76740 to 76743. PRUNUS MANDSHURICA (Maxim.) Koehne. Manchurian apricot.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76684.

76740. Mixed seeds.

76741. The best wild variety.

76742. Variety *subcordata*.

76743. [No data.]

76744. PRUNUS SIBIRICA L. Siberian apricot.

A bushy shrub or sometimes a small tree up to 15 feet high, native to Siberia. The long acuminate-ovate leaves are 2 to 3 inches long and reddish when young, turning bright green; the solitary white or pink flowers are an inch across, and the fruits are yellow with a red cheek but have very little flesh and are hardly edible.

For previous introduction see No. 68819.

76745. VIBURNUM BUREJATICUM Regel and Herd. Caprifoliaceae.

A Manchurian shrub up to 15 feet high, with stellate-pubescent branchlets, sinuately toothed ovate leaves 4 to 5 inches long, dense cymes of white flowers, and ellipsoid bluish black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 69820.

76746. ACACIA sp. Mimosaceae.

From Mandelieu, Alpes Maritimes, France. Plants presented by A. Richon. Received February 19, 1926. Numbered April, 1928.

Bon Accueil. This is a chance hybrid, perhaps between *Acacia decurrens* and *A. dealbata*. It is considered one of the most beautiful acacias grown on the Riviera. The flower clusters have up to 40 heads, larger than the best varieties of *A. dealbata*; they are beautifully grouped at the ends of the branches. The leaves are bright green with long, very fine leaflets. The tree is vigorous and about 20 feet high, but a little less hardy than *A. dealbata*.

For previous introduction see No. 61798.